

## 77th Parade Will Be Put Up to Wilson

Friends of City's Draft Division Say Men by Good Work Earned Official Welcome Home

Senators Also to Use Influence

Calder and Wadsworth to Appeal to War Department to Rescind Order

Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Campbell, of the advance guard of the 77th Division, conferred in Washington yesterday with Secretary Baker on the plan for a review by New York City of the 77th. The result, as indicated in a subsequent statement by Mr. Baker, was:

1. That if the division reaches New York as a unit a parade may be arranged within forty-eight hours after its arrival. At least the Secretary hopes so.

2. The forty-eight-hour discharge policy will be rigidly adhered to. Unofficial reports from Washington last night stated that Mr. Baker had directed that every effort be made by the transport service to embark the division as a unit.

The numerous organizations of friends and relatives of the men of the 77th saw in this some basis for hope.

Will Appeal to Wilson

They are preparing to take the matter up to President Wilson in Paris, while Senator Wadsworth, who will return to Washington to-day, renews the city's plea before the army authorities. They indicated by preparations for further action that they will be satisfied with nothing less than an unqualified promise by Secretary Baker or General March, chief of the General Staff, that a divisional review will be permitted, even if the War Department's policy regarding discharges in forty-eight hours is to be modified.

Meetings of regimental auxiliary associations of the 77th were begun by the 36th Infantry association, which met under the presidency of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Whittlesy, of the "Lost Battalion," at the Engineering Society Building, and adopted resolutions calling for a divisional review.

Representatives of the 189 local draft boards of the city announced a mass meeting for next week, if the War Department does not in the meanwhile recede from its position.

That position, expressed yesterday at Washington by Major General Henry Jervay, chief of the operations division of the general staff, is that "permission will be given to regiments or individual units to parade if they desire to."

Baker Is Hopeful

Secretary Baker issued the following statement yesterday in Washington regarding the 77th Division:

"I understand the 77th Division will be moved home as a complete division, and if it is possible New York City will be privileged to pay homage to the organization in full divisional strength, just as was done in the case of the 27th Division."

"If the New York division returns home as a division, as Colonel Campbell indicated, I have no doubt that it can be arranged to have them parade in New York City. If it is at all possible the complete division will march in review, and I personally hope that it can be arranged."

"It will not be possible, however, for the department to hold in the service men who come from states distant from New York and are now a part of the division if they desire immediate demobilization and return to their original points of induction. We will try to adhere to our policy of quick demobilization of troops and at the same time accede to the desires of friends and relatives of the soldiers to pay them tribute in a general demonstration."

Say Parade Must Be Held

Replying to that, a statement issued by members of the draft boards after a meeting with Senator Wadsworth said:

"This parade must be held. We do not intend to see these men, whom we sent away with appeals to their patriotism, brought back like whipped dogs. The least we can do is to acknowledge the spirit of Americanism born while the shells burst around them."

The statement made by John Hilleck and Frank Harvey Field, of the executive committee of the draft boards, also recited that when the drafted men were paraded prior to going to Europe to arouse patriotism Mr. Baker applauded.

"It was willing enough then that the parade should be held," says the statement. "Is it right for the War Department to forbid a parade now, after these men have fulfilled the trust their country placed in them?"

Would Add to Unrest

Mr. Field further said that a failure to hold the parade would be a source of added social unrest among the people of the East Side, who, he said, will take the attitude that "our sons were good enough to die for the United States. Now the United States does

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## Rainbow Division Off For Brest To-morrow

COBLENZ, April 3 (By The Associated Press).—The 42d Division (Rainbow) is all packed up and awaiting the final order "All aboard for home." The first train with troops from this division on board is scheduled to leave Ahweiler Sunday morning. The personnel on this train will consist of the division headquarters staff and several smaller units.

Two trains will depart Sunday afternoon and four daily thereafter for six days. The transportation officers figure on an average time schedule from the Rhine to Brest of sixty hours.

## British Labor And Employers In Peace Pact

Eight-Hour Day, Minimum Wage and a National Industrial Council To Be Urged Upon Government

By Arthur S. Draper

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LONDON, April 4.—British capital and labor agreed to-day to urge the government to introduce immediately legislative acts fixing a minimum wage and the eight-hour day and forming a national industrial council. The decision was taken at a meeting called to consider the report of the joint committee appointed at the industrial conference held five weeks ago, at the time of acute unrest.

Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, accepted the resolution, introduced by Arthur Henderson for the workers, and seconded by Sir Allan Smith for the employers, promising the government would do all in its power to supply the legislative machinery necessary to put the principles of the report into operation. Sir Robert, who declared that Britain was always the leader in industrial legislation, said the document was the most momentous in the recent history of the country.

Good Feeling Apparent

The employers supported the workers' demands for speedy governmental action. A distinctive feature was the marked good feeling between the workers and the employers and their common spirit of conciliation. Britain, it appears, has taken a great step forward industrially.

At the morning session J. R. Clynes, who moved an adjournment of the conference to enable both sides to study the joint committee's report separately, appealed to the Triple Alliance to use its great power behind the movement.

J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's president, explained the attitude of his union, declaring it realized that Britain's greatest problem was the movement to settle industrial unrest and reopen her exports, failing in which he predicted disaster to the nation. It was apparent from the discussion that the issue depended upon the ability of the moderate forces of labor to win over the extremists rather than a straight battle between capital and labor.

Labor Government Hoped For

Some labor leaders see visions of an early formation of a labor government and are working to that end, but others prefer to move more slowly, perfecting their organization before attempting control of the government.

Through Sir Robert Horne, Premier Lloyd George announced that the government would give sympathetic consideration to the conference report. Following a conciliatory course of handling the industrial situation, the labor representatives are receiving every consideration from Lloyd George. Now and then a leader tried to voice opposition to conscription, but invariably he was cut short by the chairman, who precluded the injection of any political questions into the discussion.

## Highest Salaried Jockey Killed in Bowie Race

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Frankie Robinson, America's premier jockey, is dead at the University Hospital here. Johnny McTaggart has two fractured ribs and Mooney and Sneiderman are suffering from bruises and a severe shaking up, as the result of a spill in the sixth race to-day at Bowie. Robinson, under contract to Harry Payne Whitney, the New York millionaire, and the highest salaried rider in the United States, had a gaping hole torn in his skull at the base.

The accident occurred when a field of eight horses dashed to the first turn in a race of a mile and twenty yards for four-year-olds. A mix-up followed at the sharp turn.

Willie Doyle, who was held responsible by the track officials, The claim Doyle, riding Garbage, swerved over to the inside rail when his mount was not clear of the field, causing Ted Rice, who rode Harwood, which was on the rail, to pull up sharply. A tangle followed. Robinson, riding Roederer, was the second to go down. Observers say the jockey was thrown over his horse's head and then kicked by the animal. McTaggart was on Dr. Charcot. Mooney and Sneiderman were riding Manic and Mariano respectively. Doyle, riding Garbage, finished the race in the lead, but the stewards disqualified the horse.

## Devuella Acquitted of "Billie" Carlton Death

LONDON, April 4.—Reginald Devuella, a fashion designer formerly of New York, was found not guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of "Billie" Carlton, an American dancer, in the Old Bailey court to-day. The dancer was found dead under mysterious circumstances in a London hotel early last December, and it had been charged that Devuella supplied her with cocaine. He was tried next week on a charge of conspiring to obtain cocaine in defiance of the defense of the realm act.

## Garrison Will Not Parley With B. R. T. Unions

Insists on Dealing With "All Employees Alike"; Committee to Meet To-night to Discuss Strike

Cites War Board Ruling

Position of Transit Chief Stated in Letter After Conference of Officials

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, informed its employees and the public yesterday that he "would not in any event contemplate" dealing with a committee of union members on matters affecting all employees whether members of the union or not.

Mr. Garrison's statement was contained in a letter to James Sheridan, an employee of the company and executive secretary of Division 867, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The letter was in answer to one from Mr. Sheridan, dated March 29, in which he set forth the demands of the union.

Following the announcement of Mr. Garrison's views, P. J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, called a conference of the executive committee of the B. R. T. division at the Hotel Continental.

"Mr. Garrison's letter is inadequate," said Mr. O'Brien. "It does not meet our demands."

Meet to Consider Strike

Members of the executive committee of the B. R. T. division of the union will meet to-night at the Labor Lyceum, in Brooklyn, with Patrick J. O'Brien, international vice-president of the union, to decide whether to answer Mr. Garrison's missive with a strike as well as a letter. Such a meeting was called for last night at the Continental Hotel, but Mr. O'Brien found it impossible to get all the members of the committee together on such short notice.

If a strike is called, he said, it will affect all the lines of the B. R. T., surface, subway and elevated, regardless of the fact that Mr. Garrison is receiver only for the elevated and subway lines. Eighty-five per cent of the B. R. T. employees are members of the union, according to Mr. O'Brien, and

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## Wants Germany to Pension Her Victims

PARIS, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—Pensions to disabled soldiers and for widows and orphans will be included in the bill to Germany for reparation. The peace conference leaders have decided such relief to individuals for losses and sufferings during the war will be a proper charge under the armistice provisions.

The reparation of losses to the civilian population will constitute a very considerable proportion of the \$50,000,000,000, the amount of the reparation bill as now approximately estimated. In the case of Great Britain the pension bill probably will constitute the largest item of the total claim.

## Wilson Favors Early Freedom Of Philippines

Island Commission Is Told by Baker That President Hopes Independence Will Be Granted at Once

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Members of the special mission of the Philippine Legislature here seeking immediate independence for the islands were told to-day by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant the complete independence desired by the Filipino people.

The War Secretary also said he believed the mission would be able to carry home word that the American people loved liberty too dearly to deny it to others. He read a letter left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, expressing the hope that the mission would result in "bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature."

Formal Plea Presented

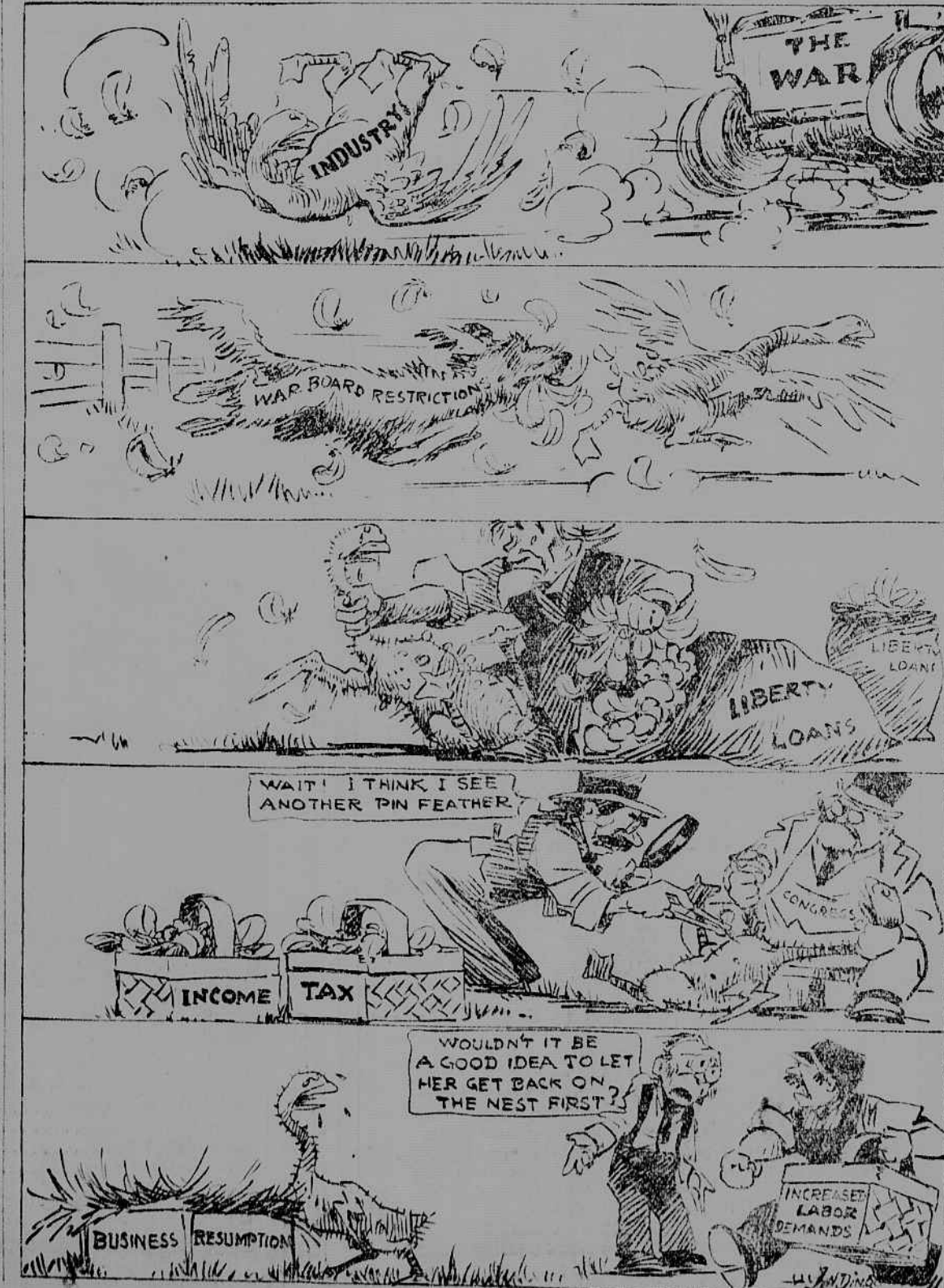
The mission, including forty prominent Filipinos and headed by Manuel Quezon, president of the Senate, upon being received in Secretary Baker's office to-day, presented a formal memorial asking independence and pointing particularly to the record of the Philippines in the great war.

In replying, the secretary read President Wilson's letter, addressed to him under date of March 3. It was as follows:

"Will you please express to the gentlemen of the commission representing the Philippine Legislature my regret that I shall be unable to see them personally on their arrival."

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## Better Give the Old Girl a Little Rest if They Want Her to Lay Any Golden Eggs



# President Not Seriously Ill; Treaty Is Expected Wednesday; King Albert Demands Action

Time for Talk Is Past; Must Have Results if Belgium Is to Live. Albert Tells 'Big Four'

Asks \$2,000,000,000 Advance at Once

Wants Lemberg Peninsula and Raw Goods From U. S. and Britain

PARIS, April 4.—The opinion was expressed to-night by a responsible British authority that the peace treaty would be ready for signing by Wednesday next. The Paris correspondent of "The London Daily Telegraph" wires his newspaper that he is able to state on the highest authority that by next Sunday a complete agreement will have been reached by the Council of Four.

PARIS, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—Belgium's case has been laid before the peace conference by the most distinguished advocate Belgium could have chosen. King Albert has been in Paris for the last three days, and in numerous conferences with the representatives of the Great Powers he has outlined to them the needs of his country and told them of the steps that must be taken immediately if Belgium is to be restored.

King Albert had long conversations with President Wilson, Colonel Edward M. House, Premier Clemenceau and David Lloyd George. These conversations led up to his appearance before the Council of Four to-day.

Urges Quick Action

A member of the Belgium peace delegation told The Associated Press to-day that should all its diplomatic wishes, which King Albert told the council might be summarized thus: "The time of promises has passed. If Belgium is to live the Council must act."

The Associated Press is able to

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## Germans Threaten Wilson

BERLIN, April 3 (By The Associated Press).—Leading ethical, philosophical and religious societies of Germany have addressed an appeal to President Wilson giving warning against a disregard of principles to which Mr. Wilson has pledged himself, which, they claim, induced Germany to lay down her arms.

Mr. Wilson is warned that the United States, "with its great private fortunes and billion-dollar trusts," is a "fertile field for communism," and it is suggested that wealthy Americans "had better support the league of nations."

The appeal declares that "if the Germans are driven to desperation they would rather become Bolsheviks than slaves," and charges the Czechs and Poles with anticipating the conclusions of the peace conference and violating the Wilsonian principles. It says the Allies are "not only condoning the acts of the Czechs and Poles, but are supporting those nations."

It is maintained the Allies provoked anarchistic conditions in Germany by refusing to relax the blockade.

In discussing the possibility of a revival of militarism, the appeal says: "Only one thing could again weld the Germans of every state into a warlike power—the continuation of the policy of hate and annihilation that has been pursued by the Allies."

## Aid Rushed to Archangel; Allied Disaster Is Feared

Reinforcements of American Engineers are Now on the Way, but Reds Are Expected to Attack Soon in Overwhelming Force

European Bureau New York Tribune

LONDON, April 4.—Any attempt to arrive at an accurate estimate of the actual military situation in Russia is hindered by the natural diversity of the military and political viewpoints.

The former is placing emphasis on the imminent danger of the situation. The latter is always feeling compelled to await eventualities.

The Bolsheviks hold all of what is commonly known as European Russia. The forces facing them around the borders of this region are either making slight progress or suffering equally slight setbacks. But in the north, in the Archangel and Murmansk regions, the situation gives rise to the gravest anxiety. Here there are comparatively small bodies of Allied troops.

May Be Driven Into Sea

Ice-bound and frozen in at the present time, they face the twin risk of big Bolshevik attacks immediately after the thaw sets in and the danger of sufficient reinforcements not reaching them in time to meet these attacks. In other words, they are facing the possibility of extermination or the likelihood of being driven into the sea. From the point of view of British and Allied prestige, the position is far graver than that at Kut, and may prove far more injurious to the authority of the associated powers when the time comes for imposing terms on Germany, Austria and Turkey.

With the entire approval of President Wilson, it is believed, a considerable force of American engineers has just left England for Archangel for the purpose of offering all possible assistance, while the British military authorities are now preparing a considerable force of good troops to deal with the situation. These will leave shortly, but it is impossible to make them available for active operations before the end of May.

Early Attack Feared

There is every reason to expect that the Bolsheviks, with very considerable forces, will make a determined effort within the next two or three weeks, and if successful before the arrival of what military opinion regards as essential reinforcements, it is unlikely that the forces now in the Archangel and Murmansk region will be able to put up any adequate resistance or be given the possibility of escape.

Reds Press Attacks

Against Allies on Archangel Front

LONDON, April 4.—The Bolsheviks in attacks east of Moscow, Odesa were defeated by the Allied forces four times on March 31 and once on April 1, according to an official statement issued to-day on operations in North Russia.

The losses of the enemy were considerable, while the Allied casualties were slight, the statement adds.

The text of the communication follows:

"On March 31 the Bolsheviks four times attacked in strength our positions east of Moscow, Odesa and again on April 1, when they also attacked along the railway. All the attacks were defeated.

"Our troops showed great gallantry and steadiness. Our losses were slight, but the enemy losses were considerable. A regimental commissary, who was taken prisoner, said that the attacks were meant to be decisive. It is expected that the attacks will continue while the snow lasts, but there are signs of a thaw."

An official statement published here to-day, embodying the report of a Russian ex-Minister, states that the position of the Bolsheviks in Russia is most

## Trotsky Sends Fleet To Attack the Allies

LONDON, Saturday, April 5.—

Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has ordered the Russian Baltic fleet to put to sea and attack the Allies, threatening to have all the crews shot if they disobey the order, says "The Mail."

critical, and that the Bolshevik leaders believe the end of Bolshevism is in sight.

Complete Famine Predicted

Receiving information only through the "Northern Commune" and other Bolshevik newspapers, the rank and file of the army are ignorant of the dimensions within the Bolshevik government and of the real state of affairs. Most of the authorities in Petrograd are now seeking safe hiding places in case of emergency. Food, which is scarcer than ever, can be bought only at exorbitant prices. Complete famine is predicted at the beginning of April. During February the population of Petrograd decreased 165,000.

News has reached London that a detachment of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian forces has succeeded in getting in touch with a detachment of Allied forces in the neighborhood of Archangel. The position of the latter is anxious, but the Allied troops command the Murman Railway and, consequently, the Western ports on the White Sea, and it is believed there should be no difficulty in getting reinforcements there by the middle of May.

Indignation and bewilderment are the feelings expressed by the newspapers at the revelation of the Allied position at Murmansk, while it is urged that the peril of the troops is a reason why the peace conference should settle its policy toward Russia without delay. The newspapers emphasize that no step must be neglected to relieve the force.

## Germany Offers Land Route Home For Poland's Army

Would Provide Lane for Troops in France, Avoiding Use of Danzig for Disembarkation

LONDON, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—A proposal that the Polish troops of General Haller be taken by a land route from Lunenburg across Germany to Poland has been made to Marshal Foch at Spa by Mathias Erberger, head of the German armistice commission, a semi-official message from Berlin says.

BERLIN, April 4 (By The Associated Press).—The "Zweifelsblatt" says to-day that it understands the proposal of Mathias Erberger, head of the German armistice commission, that the troops of General Haller's Polish forces be transported across Germany to Poland is likely to be adopted.

The government to-day informed the party leaders that the Polish General Haller's troops might be landed in Danzig if the Entente would furnish guarantees for their good behavior. A more optimistic feeling prevails to-day that the question can be settled amicably.

Wilson, Suffering With a Cold, Takes to His Bed, but Is Expected to Resume Duties To-morrow

Passes Comfortable Day and Gets Rest

House Represents U. S. in Conference Within 20 Yards of Sickroom

PARIS, April 4.—Since 6 o'clock Thursday evening President Wilson has been confined to his bed in the Paris "White House" with a cold, which, in a statement issued early to-day, was characterized as severe.

Reassuring news was sent to the peace delegates this evening, however, this information being that the President's condition was such as to make it advisable that he remain in his room, at least for to-morrow.

A study of the case has caused Rear Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's physician, to reach the conclusion that the President is not suffering from influenza, but that the severity of the cold is such that the patient will require careful watching.

House Takes Wilson's Place

With Colonel House in the place of President Wilson, the Premiers met this afternoon at the War Office, but agreed to meet to-morrow at the President's house for the purpose of consulting him, if his condition has sufficiently improved, should a question arise to make it necessary.

The illness of President Wilson has caused numerous wild rumors to circulate in the city, and not even the delegates themselves are immune. Colonel House had heard that the President was really down with a case of influenza, but Dr. Grayson assured him and the Premiers that Mr. Wilson merely had a bad cold. He warned them, however, that the utmost care must be exercised to prevent it from getting worse.

Passes Comfortable Day

The following bulletin was issued at 6 o'clock this evening:

"President Wilson's condition is virtually unchanged, but he had a comfortable day and secured needed rest." The President's appetite was good, but at luncheon he was limited to oyster soup and a light entree. He has lost his desire to read, and appears to be quite content to rest and sleep lightly from time to time.

Admiral Grayson insisted upon strict compliance with the orders given early in the day against any unauthorized intrusion of the sick room.

Were it not for the fact that the President has been under a terrific strain and deprived of his usual amount of exercise, his illness would be the cause of little worry.

Since his return the President's work has been tremendous and he has been unable to get more than an occasional walk at odd intervals either with Mrs. Wilson or Rear Admiral Grayson. Golf has been dropped from his schedule, and an automobile ride now and then about the city has been the President's only form of recreation, supplementing the short walks.

Other physicians have not been called in for consultation, and up to midday Friday the services of no trained nurses had been solicited. But Mrs. Wilson has been always within reach of her husband, doing practical work and assisting in the care of him.

Working Day and Night

The President has been devoting his entire time to work by day and at night since the council of four was organized. Rear Admiral Grayson had hoped to protect him from the colds which are now somewhat epidemic in Paris, because of the chilly and rainy weather which has prevailed recently.

King Albert of Belgium, who met with the council of four at its forenoon session, sent to the President an official expression of regret at his indisposition.

When the King talked with the President yesterday the President appeared to be well. The President himself did not appear to feel a warning of the approaching illness. It was during the latter part of his meeting with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George that the cold developed. The President's voice began to grow husky enough to cause comment from the Premiers before the adjournment of the conference.

Is Ordered to Bed

After 6 o'clock the President's condition became such that he could scarcely talk. Dr. Grayson saw him immediately after the conference adjourned and ordered him to bed.

Members of the President's household, his friends and newspaper correspondents were advised of his condition, but, in the hope that a night's rest would bring definite improvement, the correspondents were requested not to make public what was regarded as only a slight indisposition.

While Admiral Grayson hopes to